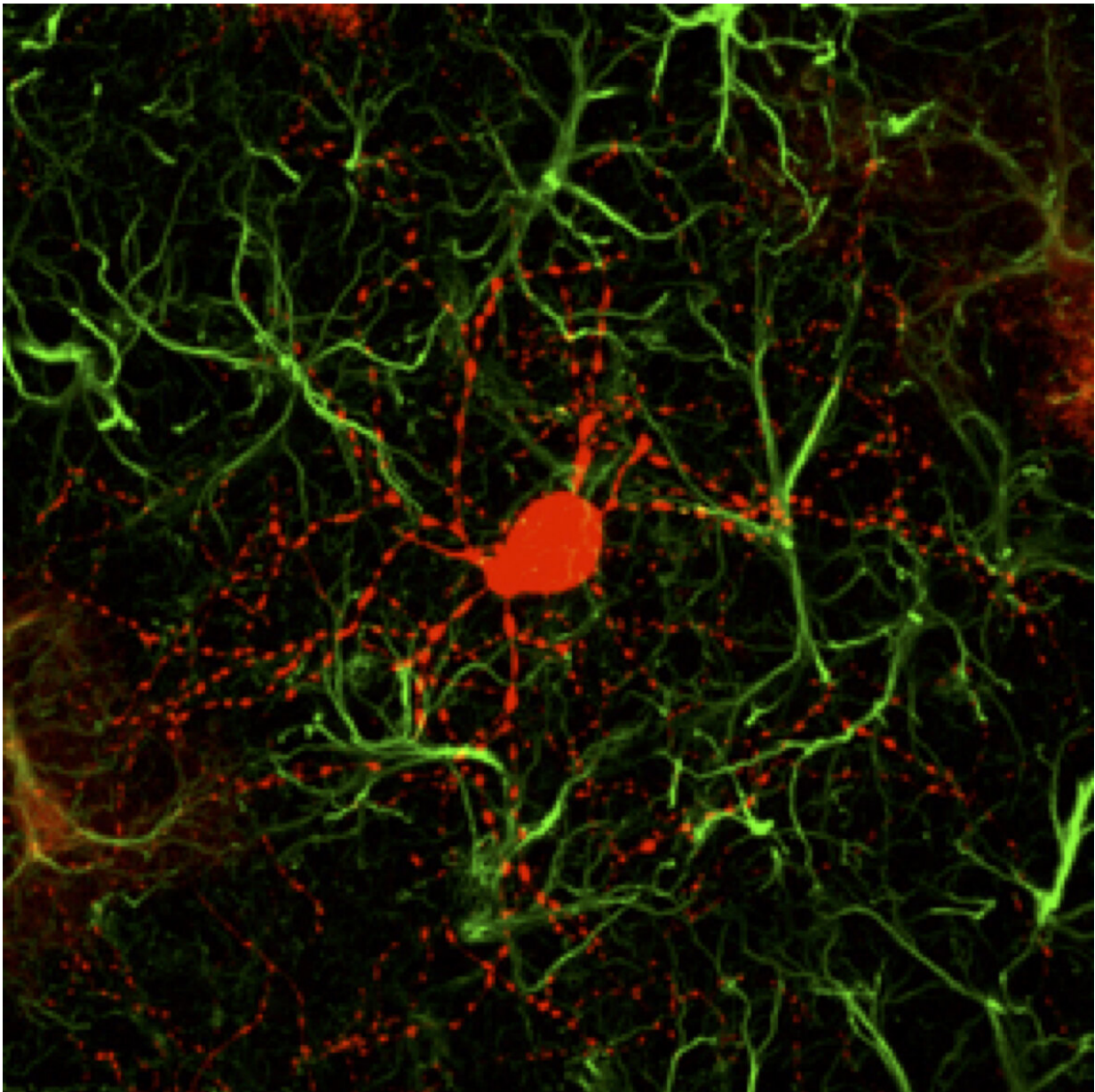


# Gene therapy generates new neurons to treat Huntington's disease

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A a newly converted neuron (red) surrounded by astrocytes (green). Credit: Gong Chen and Zheng Wu

Huntington's disease (HD) is a rare disease characterized by abnormal chorea movement and caused by the Huntingtin (Htt) gene mutation and neurodegeneration in a brain area called the striatum. A research group led by Dr. Gong Chen, a former professor at Penn State University and now leading a brain repair center at Jinan University in China, has developed a novel gene therapy to regenerate functional new neurons in mouse models of HD. The work has been published in *Nature Communications* on February 27, 2020.

We are developing a series of NeuroD1-based [gene therapies](#) to reprogram brain internal [glial cells](#) directly into functional new neurons to treat a variety of brain disorders, including Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, ALS, and many more," said Dr. Chen. "Because every single neuron in our brain is surrounded by supporting glial cells, such direct glia-to-neuron conversion technology offers great advantages over stem cell transplantation therapy in terms of high efficiency of neuroregeneration and no worries about immunorejection," Dr. Chen added.

Dr. Chen is one of the early pioneers making use of internal brain glial cells to regenerate functional new neurons by overexpressing neural transcription factors in the mouse brain. NeuroD1 (neurogenic differentiation 1) is one such factor that promotes neuronal generation during normal brain development. Chen's team has previously demonstrated that expression of NeuroD1 in the mouse brain can directly convert cortical astrocytes (one subtype of glial cells) into functional neurons (Guo et al. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2014; Chen et al. *Molecular Therapy*, 2019; Zhang et al., *BioRxiv*, 2018). Recently, Chen's group

further reported, for the first time, that such direct astrocyte-to-neuron conversion can be successfully reproduced in non-human primate brains (Ge et al., *BioRxiv*, 2019).

Chen's team has previously found that NeuroD1-generated neurons are mainly glutamatergic neurons, which account for more than 80% of the total neurons in the human brain and are the major driving force of brain activity. However, HD is caused by degeneration of GABAergic neurons, which are a type of inhibitory neurons that account for more than 90% of the neurons in the striatum region. "In order to generate GABAergic neurons, we combined NeuroD1 together with another transcription factor Dlx2, which is known to generate GABAergic neurons during early brain development, and successfully converted striatal astrocytes into GABAergic neurons in HD mice," said the first author of this article Dr. Zheng Wu. "Importantly, here we used the adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors, which have been approved by the FDA as a common gene therapy vector in many clinical trials, to develop a novel gene therapy for the treatment of HD," Dr. Wu emphasized on the AAV gene therapy approach.

In this HD mouse study, Dr. Chen and colleagues reported that 80% of the AAV-infected striatal astrocytes were directly converted into GABAergic neurons and the remaining astrocytes can proliferate to replenish themselves. Essentially all of the newly generated neurons are electrophysiologically functional, forming synaptic connections with other neurons. They further demonstrated that the newly generated neurons can project their axons to the right target areas, suggesting that they have integrated into global [brain](#) circuits. "The most exciting findings of this HD study are the significant motor functional recovery and remarkable extension of life span among the gene therapy-treated HD mice," Chen said.

Our regenerative gene therapy approach is different from conventional

gene [therapy](#) that typically aims at the mutant [genes](#) by either correcting the gene mutations or reducing the mutant gene product, such as reducing mHtt aggregates in HD patients," Dr. Chen said. "Obviously, reducing mHtt aggregates at an early stage might slow down the disease progression but it cannot regenerate new neurons for late stage patients. An ideal approach may be to combine our neuroregenerative approach together with gene correction technology to generate healthy new [neurons](#) in future studies," concluded Dr. Chen.

**More information:** Zheng Wu et al, Gene therapy conversion of striatal astrocytes into GABAergic neurons in mouse models of Huntington's disease, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-14855-3](#)

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